

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

face organisms which perish on account of the change of temperature where the two currents meet. He says that many of the so-called deep-sea forms of life may more properly be regarded as still-water forms; for their great need is absence of motion in their environment rather than any other of the peculiar conditions of the deep sea. He thinks that their vertical range will be found to be considerable when the middle depth of the seas has received the same attention from oceanographers that has been given to the deep sea and the surface waters.

On his journey home, Dr. Doslein visited Ceylon, and he tells many interesting things about his studies of the fungus-growing termites and the spinning ants on that island. Other chapters deal with the customs and ways of the various peoples met on the journey, and especially in Japan. The volume belongs to the best class of scientific writing designed for the general public. It has been produced in the best style, and many of the illustrations have much merit.

Aus Busch und Steppe. Afrikanische Expeditionsgeschichten. Von Adolf v. Tiedemann. 251 pp., and 57 illustrations, Winckelmann & Söhne, Berlin, 1905. (Price, M. 3.)

The author was one of the companions of Dr. Carl Peters on the German Emin Pasha Relief Expedition in 1889-90. Dr. Peters encountered enormous difficulties on this journey, from the mouth of the Tana River to the Victoria Nyanza. He had repeated fights with the Massai and other peoples, and was severely criticized, on his return, for his treatment of them. The results of the journey have been fully published, and Mr. Tiedemann's own impressions of it have appeared in print. The present book, however, is also well worth reading. It consists of a number of sketches of life and incident during that gruesome march. These sketches are of a nature to relieve the monotonously unpleasant records of the unfortunate expedition. The author has literary talent and the gift of humour, which he infuses into his account of some incidents of that long tramp that may be treated in light vein. There are other stories, such as "Christmas in Massai Land," that have strong dramatic interest, and are well told. The sketches are evidently honest narrations of things that actually happened, and they throw a sidelight on characteristic and also unusual incidents of caravan travel that are enjoyable, and often valuable bits of information. The illustrations are admirable.

Au Pays des Pyrénées. By Emile Daullia. Svo. Charles Mendel, Paris, s. a.

It is not easy to classify this new book by the author of the "Tour du Mont-Blanc." There is a good deal of light geography in it, considerable about the author himself, especially in the first half; long and not strictly amusing or enlightening conversations with hotel people, apothecaries, alpine amateurs, and guides, and much nomenclature scattered through very attractive descriptions of landscape. It may be said that one-half of the book is devoted to cities and their monuments cursorily alluded to, the other half to the country and its mountains. The French Pyrenees are treated in a sort of panoramic way; now and then a peep at the Spanish part of the chain is interpolated. In short, it is pleasant and light reading, and the photographs are handsome.

Mr. Daullia does not pretend to specialism in mountains and mountaineering. What we detect in his plan of writing is, a rather careful survey of the *surroundings* of the particular range that interests him. Those surroundings are seldom